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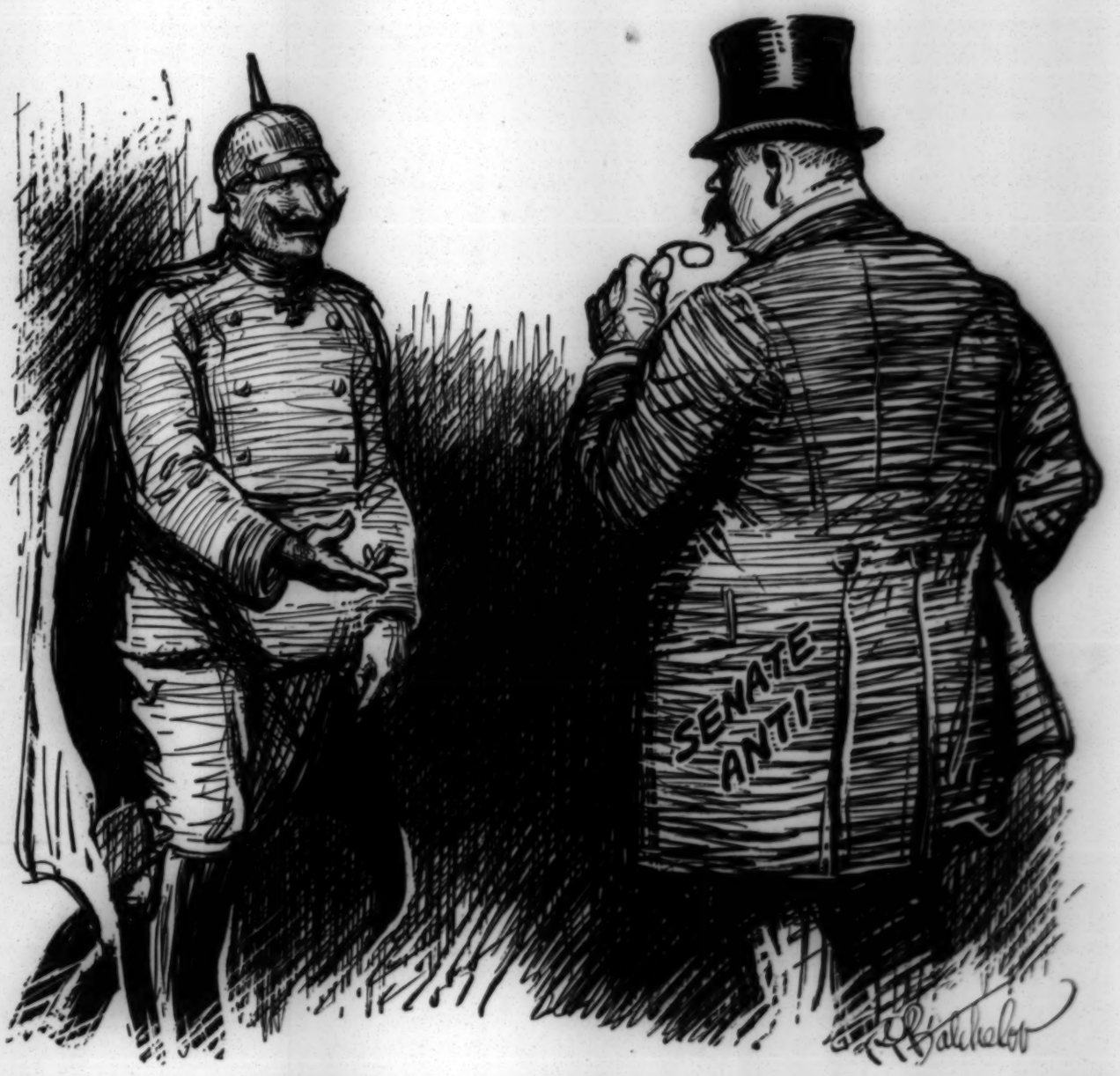
The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

10 Cents a Copy **November 16, 1918**



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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

Entered as second class matter, June 13, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III NOVEMBER 16, 1918 No. 25

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

HURRAH for the suffrage victories! The past week has been so full of big news in the suffrage world—and such glorious news—as to leave one fairly breathless. The *Woman Citizen* will not be able to tell it all in one issue, by any means. But it will have it all eventually and in the intimate detail that will bring the campaigns vividly to us. Don't miss a number.

"I find the *Woman Citizen* always inspiring and forward-looking," writes Miss Mary E. Kenney of Moundsville, West Virginia. "To any one at all interested in the feminist movement it is indispensable. The Federal Amendment merely gains impetus by each setback. The complete emancipation of women from all political or economic restrictions will come. It is the next step in historical evolution. And no power on earth can stop the process of evolution."

It is coming, the victories of the past week in the states and in the congressional elections bring universal suffrage very close. The *Woman Citizen* at no distant date will be recording more suffrage triumphs.

"I would not think of trying to do without the *Woman Citizen*," writes Mrs. S. Z. Calloway of Waverly, Mo. "It has been my tonic." To be of helpful service to its readers, is the function of the *Citizen*, and the words of appreciation that come to us from our readers lead us to believe we are achieving our aim.

"We do not class the *Woman Citizen* as an ordinary magazine and regard our subscription as economy," is the way Miss Bernice Showalter of Little Rock, Arkansas, writes when renewing her subscription. We agree with her. It is economy to have the proper tools to work with, and the *Citizen* gives its readers tools that make for the welding of progress just as surely as though those tools were of metal.

Now for the Federal Amendment.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE!

If your copy of the *Woman Citizen* is late in reaching you, make due allowance for the continued congestion in the postal service, but be sure to notify us if due allowance fails to account for any trouble you may be having.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

November 2nd	*November 9th*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. New York
11. Virginia	11. Virginia
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Alabama
15. Missouri	15. Missouri
16. Maryland	16. Maryland
17. Texas	17. Texas
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Kentucky	20. Kentucky
21. Louisiana	21. Louisiana
22. West Virginia, Connecticut	22. West Virginia—Connecticut
23. Tennessee	23. Tennessee
24. South Carolina	24. South Carolina
25. Arkansas	25. Arkansas
26. Washington, D. C., North Dakota	26. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Illinois	27. Rhode Island—Illinois
28. Nebraska, Oklahoma	28. Nebraska—Oklahoma
29. Washington, Mississippi	29. Washington—Mississippi
30. Kansas	30. Kansas
31. North Carolina	31. North Carolina
32. Vermont	32. Vermont

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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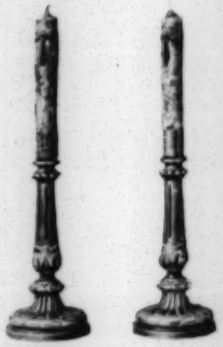
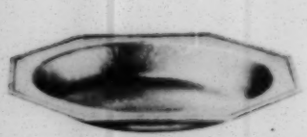
508—This dainty tea-set, consisting of six tea-cups and saucers, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream pitcher, is decorated with a band of canary color and a rim of white with colored roses. Each piece is edged with gold. Complete set, $10.00.



622—Very quaint candlesticks finished in antique gold, decorated with a carved design in polychrome colors; 12 in. high; candles to match candlesticks. Complete, per pair, $12.50.



652—Open vegetable dish of hand hammered Sheffield. Measures 7 in. x 10 in. long. $5.00.

570—Glass cracker and cheese dish with gold band. Cheese dish, 5 in. in dia., plate 10 in. in dia. Each can be used separately. $3.50.

EVERY year there is a new situation at the holidays. But the spirit of Christmas is always the same. Every year you find at Ovington's the very gifts that meet the situation. This year there is more emphasis on usefulness than ever before. But the same ingenious spirit of novel originality runs through everything you see here—just as it always has.

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632—An exceptional value is this pair of Sterling silver salt and pepper shakers in their fitted case, at only, the pair, $2.50.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 16, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

"The War Thus Comes to an End"

WITH Monday's ineffable word in our minds and in our hearts, it is possible, in this soberer moment, to take stock of the vast significance, the far-reaching application of the victory won by the Allies for democracy.

It was hard for the French people to commit themselves to war, but France, like Belgium, had small choice.

It was hard for the English people to commit themselves to war. A peace-loving nation, absorbed in the conquest of matter, in the triumphs of commerce and science and art, the English people's spiritual acceptance of the war lagged far behind the fact of their active participation in it.

The genius of her young, growing, and self-absorbed civilization yet more violated by the ancient destructive ideals of war, America was more laggard still in her realization that ancient ideals had small place in the new war scheme, that there was a new ideal at stake, the ideal of an international fairness and squareness that should stand between oppressor and oppressed.

It would be hard to this day to convince the peoples of any of these countries, outside of militaristic circles, that war is the right solution of international difficulties. Today, with peace come again, what stands out whitely from the black background of the past is the fact that war itself has disproved war. War itself has proved that the strong shall not oppress the weak, that brute strength shall not prevail.

Autocracy is undone. Democracy sweeps the world. And at last the word is accredited with its full sound, the people, all the people, not half, not just the men, the women as well.

Even in Germany it is heralded that the choice of a form of government is to be decided by the people, "irrespective of sex."

Since the war began France has announced her readiness for woman suffrage.

So has Belgium.

So has Italy.

England has achieved it.

So has Canada.

So has Denmark.

Though in this hour, when democracy peals so broadly from land to land, it is a sorry fact that its full exemplification cannot be found in America. Tuesday's elections show that the American people are not content with the half democracy which the United States Senate would leave as America's portion.

In each of the four states where suffrage was at issue, Michigan, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, victory, relative where not absolute, was won. In South Dakota full suffrage carried by approximately 20,000 majority. In Michigan by approximately 25,000. In Oklahoma its majority was heavy; whether heavy enough to overcome the handicap of the so-called silent vote will have to be established by official count. Even in Louisiana the measure seems to have been worsted by so small a majority as to give defeat the aspect of victory in a section supposed to be the most reluctant of all sections to give women political recognition.

With the downright turn of the scale by the defeat of anti Senators in Delaware and Massachusetts and the notable falling off of the majorities of three other anti candidates for the Senate, and with state after state electing pro-amendment Congressmen, Ohio voting down five who voted against the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the House while no one who voted for it was defeated, the congressional elections may fairly be said to have scored momentously for the suffrage cause.

"Thus the war comes to an end,"—with the world's hope of democracy triumphant, leaving little left to be said and done before even the United States Senate must capitulate to the onward march of progress by passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

How to Defeat a Senator

IT was a large order that the National American Woman Suffrage Association assumed when it pledged itself, at its annual convention last December, to enter such a number of congressional campaigns this autumn, "as would effect a change in both houses of Congress sufficient to insure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment," in case such action should be necessary.

The National had never before committed itself in forthright fashion to a policy of active campaigning, on a comprehensive scale, against candidates to House or Senate. Even at the December convention the cautious were in favor of supporting rather than opposing. The fight idea was scary, and in so large a body as the National there are sure to be some who scare too easily.

However, a resolution to oppose the candidate who opposed the amendment went over. It made a flurry in the press, the imagination of the politician being temporarily challenged by the prospect. Then he forgot it, as did the rest of the outside world.

But inside the organization it was not forgotten. It couldn't be. There stuck the resolution, more or less like a thorn in the flesh, a rousing goad. As the election approached, the possibilities had to be weighed and adjusted with great care. The 65th Congress had failed to pass the amendment on to the states because of a lack of two votes in the Senate. As the measure's reconsideration had been moved there was still a chance for it in the short term of the Senate if the right men should be elected in certain states. New Jersey and New Hampshire were the only states in which the short term elections could be entered with any prospect of success, and in neither was the outlook propitious. Both were likely to poll Republican majorities and in both the Republican senatorial candidates were against the amendment. But even to reduce the majority of an anti-amendment candidate is a weighty consideration today when the eyes of a candidate in any state turn inquiringly upon the tactics of suffragists in another state. So it was decided to enter the lists in both states. In both a canvass was made of the voters, meetings were held, circulars were distributed and an advertising campaign in the daily papers was financed.

IN New Jersey, where the National worked through and with its competent state organization, Senator Baird, the candidate opposed, fell behind his ticket, while the Democratic candidate, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, finished an astonishingly close second.

In New Hampshire the women and the advertising helped make so strong a case for the pro-suffrage candidate that for a day or two the result was in doubt, open allegations of fraud were made and a contest was threatened.

Three states were selected as the fighting ground in the elections which were to decide the fate of the senatorial candidates for the long term. In one, Idaho, the National's campaign against Senator William E. Borah was conducted by circularization wholly. The suffragists' case against him, sharply defined in a masterly review by Mrs. Catt, was sent broadcast over the state. Unfortunately the strike of New York pressmen delayed action in the case, but even so Senator Borah was reported behind his party ticket on the final Idaho count.

We come now to the two most important campaigns in which the National was involved and the two that were entirely successful. One of these campaigns was waged in Massachusetts and one in Delaware. Both were conducted without current publicity. In both cases the candidates against whom the women worked went down to defeat.

IT goes hard with the women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to work against any Republican anywhere. We do not forget that it was the Republican party that lined up the heavier majority for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in both House and Senate. But the fact remains that the Republican majority was not able to bring the minority into line and it therefore devolved upon us to reduce that minority still further.

It likewise goes hard with us to work against any Democrat in view of the magnificent support given to suffrage by the leader of all the Democrats, Woodrow Wilson. But like the Republicans, the majority of the Democratic party had not been able to swing its minority into line. Fortunately for our equilibrium as a non-partisan organization the strategy of the situation made it necessary to go against a Republican in Massachusetts and a Democrat in Delaware.

When the women of Massachusetts started out to do their part by reducing the Senate opposition to the suffrage amendment by one, they did so on a strictly non-partisan basis. Nothing better illustrates this than the personal connections of Mrs. Oakes Ames, chairman of the Non-partisan Suffrage Committee, which engineered the campaign. The daughter-in-law of one Republican Governor and the sister of another, she has been identified with the Republican faith of Massachusetts from her childhood. Another concrete instance of the non-partisan personnel of the fighters may be had in Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of that rugged and sterling and life-long Republican, Henry Blackwell.

The committee, a small one, in full, consisted of Mrs. Ames, Miss Blackwell, Esther Andrews, Teresa A. Crowley, Mabel Gillespie, Grace Allen Johnson, Mary Agnes Mahan, Florence T. Perkins, and Wenona Osborne Pinkham.

FOR the program mapped out the opposition needed no better ground from which to project itself than Mr. Weeks's own record. Not suffrage alone was involved in that record. "It speaks for itself," said the restrained but significant flier that went out from the campaign headquarters to every Republican voter in the state. In assuming that Republicans would not vote for such a record once it was spread flatly before them, the women of Massachusetts but paid a just tribute, as the event proved, to the intelligence and public spirit of the rank and file of the party. This record alone proved that Senator Weeks had systematically voted against progressive measures in favor of privilege whenever and wherever there was issue between the two.

He had voted against the direct election of Senators, against the income tax, against increased taxation on war profits, against government credit to farmers, against the Clayton Act to curb big business abuses, against establishing the Federal Trade Commission, against the Armor Plate Bill, thereby voting to prevent the government from establishing its own plant whereby millions of dollars could be saved to the people which would otherwise go into the coffers of the big steel corporations. He voted

against the establishment of the Shipping Board and against the extension of the Parcel Post, a measure to benefit the people and delimit the express companies. He voted for the Shields Water Power Bill which meant voting to turn over the public water power of the country to private interests.

Oh, it was a merry record, was Mr. Weeks's, and the women made the most of it in their circularization program.

BESIDES the general circularization the work of the anti-Weeks campaign was subdivided among vigorous groups, like the industrial section of the committee, the Jewish women, etc. Co-operating with well-known labor men and women, the women of the industrial section inaugurated three auto tours of the state, middle, eastern, and western. Big and responsive meetings were held at mill gates, and at trade union gatherings the word "defeat Weeks" was put over again and again.

Not content with all this, Mrs. Ames circularized the voters with a letter of her own that scorched the paper on which she wrote as she pointed out the galling injustice to Massachusetts women entailed by the attitude of the two Massachusetts Senators on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Though the National American Woman Suffrage Association made its contribution by helping to finance the circularization program of the campaign, the actual work was carried on by that flying wedge of Massachusetts women who, headed by Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Crowley and Miss Blackwell, were here, there and everywhere that an anti-Weeks blow could be made to count.

The defeat of Senator Weeks in the Republican stronghold of Massachusetts continues to be one of the amazements of election day returns. "Who did it? What did it?" is the constant question. The National American Woman Suffrage Association is very proud of the answer—the women of Massachusetts did it, and they did it because it was necessary to secure two more votes in the 66th Congress so that if the Federal Suffrage Amendment should fail of passage in the impending short term of the 65th Congress, it may be assured of passage by the incoming House and Senate. By the defeat of a Republican in Massachusetts and a Democrat in Delaware those votes have been secured and the fate of the suffrage amendment has been made absolutely safe in the 66th Congress.

FOR months the National has had workers in Delaware, canvassing, speaking, massing public opinion against the Democratic Senator Saulsbury, who has not only opposed the Federal Suffrage Amendment himself, but has used the weight of his opinion to influence the younger men of the Senate to vote against it. Miss Mabel Willard has had charge of the organization work in his state and Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson and Mrs. Horace Stillwell, the two last National officers, have taken special assignments in the Delaware field. One detail of the work of these women was the lining up of Dr. L. H. Ball, the Republican candidate, in favor of the amendment. With his committal to it, the program of opposition to Senator Saulsbury was developed with increasing effectiveness and a coalition of Republican factions at the critical hour made it possible for all elements of the opposition to be assembled with a force that determined his case past peradventure of a doubt.

Here then are two states in which the National feels that women have given a thorough-going answer to the question of how to defeat a senator.

It cost some money. It took time and effort. It nearly broke the backs of the women who had the campaigns directly in hand.

But it was worth it.

Tuesday's Victories

TUESDAY'S victories bring the number of states where women have full suffrage, presidential and municipal or presidential alone to 21. These states are:

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Keep this for reference. You are sure to want it some day.)

	State	Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote	Area in square miles
1.	Arizona	48,419	3	113,956
2.	California	872,802	13	158,297
3.	Colorado	264,647	6	103,948
4.	Idaho	105,146	4	83,888
5.	Kansas	471,854	10	82,158
6.	Michigan	848,916	15	57,980
7.	Montana	103,975	4	146,997
8.	Nevada	26,611	3	110,690
9.	New York	3,125,999	45	49,204
10.	*Oklahoma	470,176	10	70,057
11.	Oregon	221,008	5	96,699
12.	South Dakota	161,024	5	77,615
13.	Utah	100,646	4	84,990
14.	Washington	444,919	7	69,127
15.	Wyoming	37,146	3	97,914
		7,303,288	137	1,403,520

PRESIDENTIAL OR PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL

	State	Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote	Area in square miles
16.	Illinois	1,699,160	29	56,665
17.	Nebraska	318,903	8	77,520
18.	North Dakota	157,903	5	70,837
19.	Rhode Island	183,030	5	1,248
		2,358,996	47	206,270

PRIMARY SUFFRAGE

20.	Arkansas	355,514	9	53,335
21.	Texas	999,166	20	265,896
		1,354,680	29	319,231

TOTALS FOR THE 21 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote	Area in square miles
11,016,964	213	1,928,921

ADD VERMONT WHICH HAS STATE-WIDE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

		Women 21 years and over	Area in square miles
22.	Vermont	128,328	9,364

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 22 STATES WHERE FULL OR PARTIAL SUFFRAGE OBTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES

Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote	Area in square miles
11,145,292	213	1,938,585

* Official returns not yet in in full.

How to Win a State

Reviewed for the Woman Citizen by Mrs. Albert McMahon

SOUTH DAKOTA has won. And won by a majority of 20,000. Her years of struggle have ended with a campaign that was unique in the history of suffrage campaigns.

On the 18th of last April the Governor called a special session of the Legislature to draft some war measures. Chief among them was the now famous citizenship clause to prevent voting by unnaturalized persons in South Dakota, and this was submitted as an amendment to the suffrage amendment.

After these two were securely tied together Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the Universal Franchise League, said to the Governor: "We suppose now we women will not have to work at all—the men have made our amendment their affair and they will take care of it." The Governor, seconded by several Senators who were in the group, replied: "On the contrary, we depend on you to make the best campaign you have ever made. The double question will require double effort to carry and the women must do the work."

And the women did!

No one who has not campaigned in a state like South Dakota can imagine the difficulties they faced—hard enough at any time—with tremendous distances, poor railroad service, and a large foreign population; in war time, with everyone's attention focused on specific war activities, with all the money going to war investments, and an influenza epidemic sweeping the country, next to impossible.

There was a conference in the headquarters in Huron and Mrs. Pyle faced the situation and took up the burden. The National Suffrage Association had sent her two field workers—Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon and Mrs. Albert McMahon. Mrs. McMahon was given charge of the organization department and together the two women set to work to district the state and organize in each county a campaign committee.

BY and by the forces augmented, and South Dakota had an organizer for every six districts, each comprising from twelve to fourteen huge counties. Each worker as she came into the state had to be carefully instructed in everything that touched upon the constitutional provisions for voting in South Dakota, the status of the alien, the reason for putting the citizenship clause into the suffrage amendment, the effect its passage would have upon the alien, etc., because these questions were constantly met. No one could make a speech without answering them, and we were continually accused of having played a smart political trick—often it was characterized as "low" rather than smart. Almost the only opposition we had to overcome in our newspapers was on that score. The local women, who knew suffrage like the alphabet, had to be educated from the beginning in this new phase of the campaign. Much new literature had to be gotten out and all our posters changed to fit new conditions.

About one-third of the vote in South Dakota is foreign and a large proportion of these men were voting on their first papers. To vote for Amendment E meant to vote to disfranchise themselves. We had to show the neutral aliens how they could complete their naturalization without losing a vote and to persuade the loyal German that he ought to be willing to wait the period of the war through for his citizenship if he were really considering the good of the state.

The campaign, therefore, resolved itself into first educating our workers to a thorough comprehension of the situation; then, through them, educating the local women along the same lines, and, finally, carrying the message to the voters. With it all we could attempt little that was spectacular, because to have done so would have been to strike a discordant note in minds that were absorbed by the war spirit.

WHAT won South Dakota? Persistent, intensive, quiet work. We had few meetings of our own, but we used every one's else, from aid societies to Rotary clubs, political meetings, and Fourth of July celebrations. We did not plan parades, but wherever patriotic sentiment expressed itself through a parade we were in the parade. In two instances the parades became practically suffrage events, as in Sioux Falls, when Mrs. Lewis Leavitt had a human suffrage map (young girls), followed by a float with women dressed in national costumes of the full suffrage countries and other features; and in Scotland, where Miss Ida Stadie had a whole section depicting the advance of women held back by ignorance, prejudice and vices, women's war activities, etc.

We circularized our voters in groups again and again—lawyers, business men, farmers, etc., with literature adapted to each group.

We circulated a petition, and 95 per cent of the women to whom it was presented signed it. The difficulty of getting this work systematically done led to our "petition drives." We sent every organizer we could command into delinquent counties, having had advance work to get the co-operation of the local women. The county was divided into districts, as many local women as could be corralled were assigned to the organizers as assistants and the county was canvassed in two, or at most, three days. In the evenings street meetings were held. When the workers passed on to another county they left literature in every home, and posters placarded on every wall space. They left newspaper stories, and the spoken word in the ear of all who would listen, and they left the morale of the local workers at high water mark. We called our organizers "the grasshoppers" during these drives, because they cleaned up a county in a day. The petitions were later printed and mailed to the voters in each county with our final circularization.

NINETY-EIGHT per cent of our newspapers were with us, and too much appreciation cannot be expressed for their fine co-operation. In spite of paper shortage and the demand for war publicity they never failed us. In addition to news stories, editorials, etc., they universally used the plate material with which the National Association furnished us. As much as any other one thing perhaps this plate material helped to win the campaign.

Our political parties all endorsed us, the Republicans and Democrats making us a part of their platforms. This would have been a very much more material help than it was had not the influenza struck us just as the political campaigns were starting, preventing the holding of any sort of meeting.

In June Mrs. Frank J. Shuler came out to us and with Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, vice-president of the Universal Franchise League, and Mrs. McMahon a school of methods was held in the principal towns of the state. The women were taught how to organize and were grounded in the new aspects of the campaign. Dinners and receptions were everywhere given in their honor. Later we had every preparation made for Mrs. Catt, but she was ill and could not come to us. We felt this to be the greatest blow the campaign had. However, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, recording secretary of the National, took her place and inspired and delighted all who were privileged to hear her.

IN summing up the causes behind our victory one must speak first of the valiant work of the organizers who were given charge of those six tremendous districts and who did yeoman service every minute. Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon was the first to arrive. She formed a campaign committee in a number of places before she was assigned to her own district of ten counties. To her conscientious, earnest efforts is largely due the big vote polled for Amendment E in the northeastern corner of the state.

Mrs. R. E. H. Stevens had her first headquarters at Aberdeen and later worked in the Black Hills district. Too much cannot be said in praise of her unselfish devotion. No day was long enough for her, her working hours extending into every night.

Miss Stella Crossley and Miss Gertrude Watkins divided the southern and most populous district of the state. They made themselves beloved by the local committees and stirred these bodies to a pride in their own counties that found expression in good work. Never a fair that was not covered, nor a Teachers' Institute, nor a Farmers' Alliance, nor a political meeting. Everywhere that voters foregathered, there they were. Miss Josephine Miller with her background of Red Cross service in France, her personal charm and unflagging energy made hundreds of votes for us.

Miss Liba Peshakova proved herself a sort of wizard when it came to money-raising and petition work.

Miss Ida Stadie had several of the hardest counties of South Dakota as her portion. She met and overcame difficulties that had seemed to us insuperable. Counties that in 1916 had been accounted so foreign in population, so averse to American ideals that they had been "given over to hardness of heart" were allotted to her. By her grasp of their needs and her ready meeting of those needs several of those selfsame counties are in the white list today.

In Hutchinson county she raised money, edited, and issued a bi-monthly bulletin which was sent into every home, carrying to most of them the first message they had ever had on woman suffrage.

BUT this efficient, faithful little band could not have won the campaign alone. South Dakota will perhaps never realize how much she owes to Mrs. John L. Pyle, President of the Universal Franchise League, who gave herself absolutely to the winning of political freedom for South Dakota's women. Shouldering the responsibility that others refused, she was at her desk from early in the morning often until 11 o'clock and later at night. Neither home cares nor illness nor anything else stood in the way of her complete service. The best there was in her she gave to the cause she loves and she has the gratitude of those for whom and with whom she worked.

Ably seconding her efforts was Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, vice-president of the League. Mrs. Ghrist not only fully organized her own county and raised considerably more than its quota of money, but she went into other counties on a finance campaign, and she spoke from one end of the state to the other.

As much as any other one person Mrs. Frank Meyer, office secretary, contributed to the success of the campaign. Absolutely reliable, absolutely untiring, she kept everything moving for everybody.

Mrs. Paul Rewman and Miss Alice Lorraine Daly had charge of the Finance Department and coaxed the dollars out of pockets of men and women whom, many times, they had first to convert to a partisanship for Amendment E.

And back of all this, the whole structure rested on the county workers. A traveling man was inquiring as to which counties would win and when Minnehaha was mentioned, he said:

"Oh, of course, I knew that!"

Asked why, he answered: "One cannot get into Sioux Falls without hearing and seeing 'Amendment E' at every step, posters at the station and in every window, huge street banner, big headquarters, everybody wearing buttons and all the women poking leaflets at one. Oh yes, Minnehaha will carry." Responsible for this was Mrs. Lewis L. Leavitt, chairman of the Minnehaha County Campaign Committee and her splendid corps of helpers. No task too great, no sacrifice too big for them.

Also among the high lights as chairmen of county committees were: Miss Harriet Grant, of Huron, and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, of Mitchell. Neither of these women had been a suffrage worker before, but they rose to the emergency and left nothing undone to put their counties "over the top."

Result:

VICTORY.

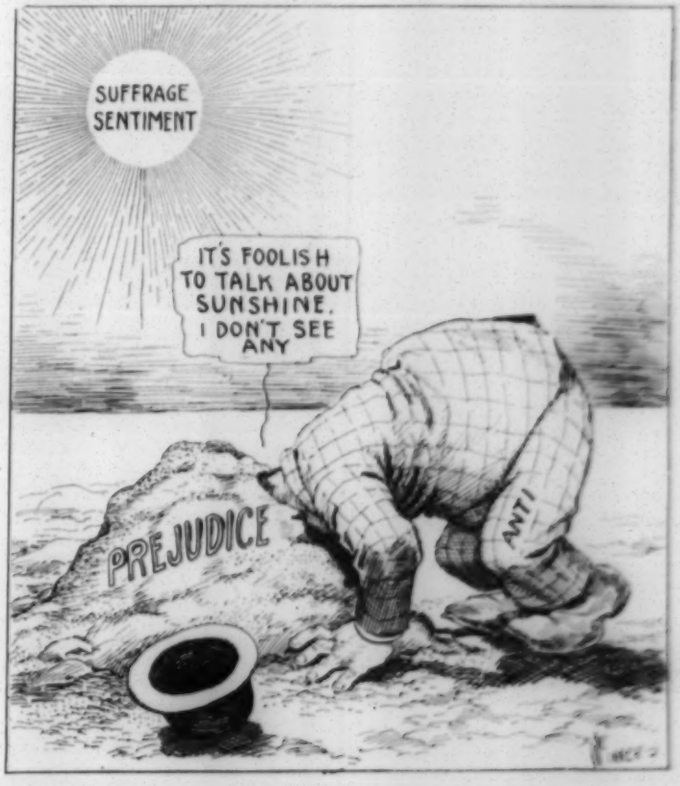
Victory for those counties, victory for every county that did its part, victory for Dakota, 20,000 majority for democracy and Americanization, and all the hard work of previous campaigns, the discouragements, the heartbreaks justified.

Thank God for South Dakota's fifth suffrage campaign.

Numerically Speaking

The total area of the United States in which women have full or presidential or primary suffrage is now 1,858,564 square miles, or 61 per cent of the total United States without Alaska. With the addition of Alaska—where women have full suffrage, and Vermont, where they have full municipal suffrage, but no voice for the President—2,459,412 square miles, or 67 per cent of continental United States, are suffrage territory.

The total number of women over 21 in the Union is 27,238,187. Not quite one-fourth live in states where women have full suffrage and 38 per cent in states where they may vote for the President of the United States.



"THE hope of the world is indeed in our republic; so l
zen—women as well as men—shall be crowned w

"AT YOUR SERVICE, LADY"

Full Victories

THE work of making the suffrage map of the United States 100 per cent white was given a tremendous impetus on November 5 when the states of Michigan and South Dakota (and probably Oklahoma) came into the full suffrage column.

According to returns Michigan gave a majority of 24,000 votes for the Suffrage Amendment and South Dakota has given a majority of nearly 20,000 for Amendment E.

Monday morning the indications were strong that Oklahoma had likewise scored a victory. If this prove true the victory is unprecedented, as amendments to Oklahoma's state constitution have to poll a majority of all votes cast on any issue or any candidate.

The overwhelming victory in Michigan adds 15 votes to the suffrage representation in the electoral college—the largest number added by any full suffrage state with the exception of New York—and South Dakota adds 5, making a total electoral vote of 203 from states having full, presidential and primary suffrage. The number of states having full suffrage is raised from 12 to 14. Add to these Texas and Arkansas, where women vote at the primaries for Senators and Congressmen, and the total is 16 states where women participate in the election of Federal Representatives. With the victories in Michigan and South Dakota women may now vote for 32 Senators and 124 Congressmen. (This includes Arkansas and Texas.)

In 61 per cent of the terriory of the United States women now have a voice in the choice for President, a clear gain in territory of 10 per cent over one year ago.

South Dakota registered not only a victory for suffrage by a large majority vote, but also registered South Dakota's Americanism, as the passage of Amendment E takes the state out of the class known as a "first paper" state and makes American citizenship the basis for participation in government.

Stories in detail of the victories in Michigan and Oklahoma will follow in later issues of the Woman Citizen.

Louisiana's Defeat a Victory

DIRECT advices to the National American Woman Suffrage Association establish the point that Louisiana furnished one of the surprises of the election on November 5th by rejecting the suffrage amendment to the state constitution by fewer than 2,000 votes. The women of Louisiana and the supporters of suffrage lay the suffrage defeat to Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans, who led the Democratic ring of that city in its campaign against the women of the state.

Suffrage carried at all points outside of New Orleans, but the adverse majority of 9,000 votes in that city was too large to be overcome.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is in receipt of the following telegram signed by Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe Holmes, President of the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party:

"Louisiana lost by less than 2,000. Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans, who has dictated the official personnel and policy of the state for years, killed it. We lost the city of New Orleans by 9,000 votes. Democracy has lost Louisiana. The womanhood of the state is thoroughly aroused, and combining with men who have always fought the ring, will wipe autocracy out of the state. National committeemen and the Governor did all in their power to win the mayor over. One paper only in the state was against suffrage."

Louisiana is the first southern state to hold a referendum on suffrage, and its defeat by so slight a margin is conceded by press and politicians to be a triumph for the suffrage cause.

The vote stands as a concrete demonstration of the tremendous gain in suffrage sentiment throughout the South.

In New York

IN their first state election since the adoption of equal suffrage, the women of New York turned out about 1,000,000 strong. In New York City politicians estimated the woman vote at from 350,000 to 380,000, or 41 per cent of the total vote in Greater New York.

The figures given out by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, are:

Manhattan	131,538
Bronx	51,267
Brooklyn	143,495
Queens	37,893
Richmond	7,019
	371,212

Miss Hay counts that 89 women voted out of every 100 who registered.

To the 2,000 election district captains of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party belongs much of the credit for getting out this large vote. They worked hard to inform the unaccustomed voters what they were to do and how to do it. They also followed up their good work by attention to every detail at the precincts.

Woman officials sat on practically all of the election boards, two-thirds of all the boards being women, according to the New York *Tribune*. Women clerks won general approval for speed and accuracy.

Reports of the decency and regularity of the elections were almost monotonously alike in every newspaper. Many papers headlined the fact that this was the most orderly election ever held in New York city.

An incident of interest because it substantiates voting customs in other large equal suf-

What Novembe

FULL SUFFRAGE IN TWO NEW STATES
DAKOTA WON BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

THE OKLAHOMA FULL SUFFRAGE AM
(AS *THE WOMAN CITIZEN* GOES TO PRE
FULL RETURNS ARE NOT YET IN). THE
VOTES OF CARRYING THE STATE.

NEW YORK WOMEN VOTED I
THE NUMBER OF AT LEAST 1,000,000
OF THE REGISTRATION. IN NEW YO
FROM 350,000-380,000 WOMEN VOTED
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NEBRASKA ALSO WON A SU
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REFERENDUM VOTE FAILED, ANTI
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A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TR
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THEMSELVES IN A COMING EDITIO

Cut This O

THERE are now 14 full suff
states are (in order of the
Colorado 1893, Utah and Ida
fornia 1911, Kansas, Arizona
1913, Montana and Nevada 19
South Dakota 1918.

The number of women of vo
In addition four states, Illinois
Rhode Island 1917, have presid
women a municipal vote also.

These 18 states, with Ark
where women have full primary
electoral votes. Vermont wome

The total number of women
women have a voice in choosing
10,546,788. The total number
on by women is 10,675,110.

* This does not include Oklahoma on which Oklahoma counted in.

*us work to make it a genuine democracy, where every citi-
one symbol of equality—the ballot." Susan B. Anthony.*

5 Gave Women

MICHIGAN WON BY 24,000 MAJORITY. SOUTH

DMENT RECEIVED A LARGE MAJORITY VOTE
OKLAHOMA IS THOUGHT TO HAVE WON.
OUISIANA AMENDMENT CAME WITHIN 2,000

THEIR FIRST STATE ELECTIONS TO
THIS IS REPORTED TO BE 90 PER CENT
K CITY, POLITICIANS ESTIMATE THAT
ND THAT THEY CONSTITUTED 41 PER

FRAGE VICTORY. THE ANTI-SUFFRA-
TIAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN TO A
PETITIONS PROVING SO FRAUDULENT

*L IN WHICH THE ANTI PETITIONS
THE NEBRASKA SUFFRAGE WORKERS
OF "THE WOMAN CITIZEN."*

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frage cities the time when women voted in largest numbers. A few were first at the polls. Some women, who found it more convenient, voted early; but the "baby-carriage" vote did not come forth in earnest until the morning was well along. By noon policemen were in requisition to watch lines of perambulators and the election officials had to keep a sharp eye on small children who trotted about the floor.

That is, at the hours when the male vote was lightest the feminine world was out on its marketing rounds, and took occasion to go to the voting booths. This is in line with Chicago experience, and automatically simplifies and economizes the double vote of men and women.

t and Keep It

*ge states and one territory.[a] These
suffrage gains) Wyoming 1869,
1896, Washington 1910, Cali-
Oregon 1912, Alaska Territory,
4, New York 1917, Michigan and*

*ng age in the 14 states is 6,833,112.
913, North Dakota, Nebraska and
tial suffrage—all but the last giving*

*nsas (1917) and Texas (1918),
uffrage, give women a voice in 203
have state-wide municipal suffrage.
over 21, therefore, in states where
the President of the United States is
here municipal questions are voted*

await official count. See page 507 for figures with

Up-State Kept Up with the City

THE New York *World* conceded an even larger percentage of registered women at the polls than was reported for the city.

Answers from twenty cities assembled by this paper showed that 94 per cent of registered women, and exactly 94 per cent of registered men voted on November 5.

Out of 70,000 votes cast in Albany County, 25,000 were women's—about 90 per cent of the registration.

In Rochester about the same per cent was estimated.

In the City of Auburn more women than men voted, and the city polled a big "dry" vote.

In Schenectady, where there is a strong Socialist group, 4,437 women registered and 70 per cent voted.

In Poughkeepsie, where the influenza was raging badly, 1,500 out of 1,800 registered women voted. In Elmira and Orange County the "flu" also cut down the vote.

In Utica seven-eighths of the registered women voted.

In Westchester County, "the bedroom of New York City," out of 8,600 registered *persons*, about 4,000 women voted.

"Never in the history of election, it was claimed, has such a decided reign of order and complete satisfaction among all parties been noted," reported the *Knickerbocker Press* in Albany.

A human touch was given by the Mothers' Club of the capital, who devoted their motor cars to carrying the women from the old ladies' homes to the polls. Many of these last were among those whose eyes had seen the glory of the coming of the cause to which they had been devoted for so many years, but who could not have gone out by themselves to vote.

Casts Her First Vote at 102

MISS RHODA PALMER, the last survivor of the first-suffrage convention held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, cast her first ballot on Tuesday. Miss Palmer was 102 years old on the 15th of last June. To live long enough to see her sisters given the right of suffrage, and to cast the precious ballot herself, has been the dream of her life—on Tuesday her hopes were realized.

Mrs. Alfred G. Lewis, Vice Leader of the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Party, always mindful of this rich life, sent a special conveyance and attendants to conduct her to the polls, which were four miles distant from her home. Arriving there, she marked her ballot, unaided even by spectacles. She greeted a large number of friends and neighbors, and was the life of the party on the way home.

ASSEMBLYMAN IDA SAMMIS

Assemblywomen

MRS. IDA SAMMIS of Huntington, Long Island, is one of two women who will take their seats in the New York State Assembly this year.

Mrs. Sammis, who was district leader of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, ran on the Republican and Prohibition tickets. She polled 1,500 more votes than her Democratic opponent, Walter L. Stilwell, in the second district of Suffolk County. She entered the political contest at the primaries in order to eliminate Assemblyman Murphy, who had made a bad record by his vote on the Child Labor Question. This is her own statement:

"For no consideration would I have become a candidate if there had been a man willing to undertake the task who had the confidence of the people and the necessary strength to win in a contest with Mr. Murphy. I was told that there was no likelihood that such would be the case and that in all probability Mr. Murphy would be renominated. I hoped that Mr. Murphy, like Elon R. Brown, would realize that a large body of new voters, who disapprove of his record in the Legislature, had been added to the electorate and that he, like Mr. Brown, would retire from public life. Mr. Murphy's announcement of his candidacy put an end to that hope. Therefore, at the urgent request of many prominent people in this district, I pledged myself to become the candidate of all our people who desire to be truly represented in the Assembly.

"A man's record in the Legislature is a public matter, a part of the history of the State. The study of that record, when the man becomes again a candidate, is a public duty."

Mrs. Sammis won the nomination and ran on both the Republican and Prohibition tickets. She won at the polls although she had to carry on her campaign by hand-picked electioneering methods, that is through house to house visiting

(Continued on page 513)

A New New York

By Hamilton Williamson

THERE are one hundred and fifty thousand enlisted men within easy reach of New York. One hundred thousand mothers and more are wondering just what their sons do on their furloughs in the monster city.

The War Camp Community Service has set itself the colossal task of finding the answer. Its work is like that of the detective who, having agreed to shadow a man, invited the suspect to pay him a visit as the only means of having his own meals in peace.

The New York branch of the W. C. C. S. can tell you just where hundreds of men are each night, having gathered them under its own roofs. It is a young organization of amazing growth and vitalizing enthusiasm. It has not only had to fight all that is bad in the temptations New York spreads so alluringly, but it was compelled to contend against several good and honest American disinclinations: the unwillingness to give up the smallest fraction of personal freedom, a reluctance to accept something for nothing, and a stout Anglo-Saxon aversion to making friends quickly.

The soldier arrives in New York. He has left discipline back there behind him in the camp. He is full of the hereditary longing to be shown. He has decided that he will trot about the city without blinders. He will see it as it is, or rather he will see Broadway and investigate it in all its complexity, since he has the idea that Broadway is New York.

It is just here that the War Camp Community Service must "get hold of" him. Its early efforts were met with some determination on the part of the men not to be "got hold of." All that is changed. The W. C. C. S. has reached the supreme goal of every business and every profession; it has become the fashion.

Its methods have been direct, ingenious, and wholly delightful. It has become impossible for soldiers and sailors not to like and trust a group of men and women who so evidently like and trust them. They get, by word of mouth, accounts of jolly dances and delicious informal dinners which other fellows enjoy, and they fall into line, and give their leisure hours into the keeping of that abhorred thing, an organization.

EVEN if the war is over, this kind of constructive work is just as much needed as ever, and will be until demobilization is completed.—Ed.

The enlisted man now reads printed instructions as to the best methods of using free time.

In New York, the city of extortion, he discovers on examination of the W. C. C. S. booklet that he can get sleeping accommodations in almost any section for twenty-five cents; a bed, two clean sheets and pillow-case, a bath, soap and towels all for a quarter. For breakfast he can have oatmeal and milk, rolls, butter and coffee for ten cents. He can have a complete breakfast with two eggs and four slices of bacon for thirty cents. If he has been improvident enough not to have any money, Mr. Lutz of Unit Number Five will accept his I. O. U. and give him a bed and good breakfast on trust. If he wishes entertainment in a private house he need only apply at any W. C. C. S. centre. He may request to be sent to a household where there are young girls in the family, or, if he is bashful, where there are none. If he is a good dancer he may practice the art every night except Sunday, and if he is a poor one he may have dancing lessons free of charge. On Saturday night he may elect to go to the Seventy-First Armory and dance "by the mile," with fifteen hundred other men in uniform. Pool, billiard, reading and writing rooms are open to him all over the city. There are canteens innumerable with prices so small that he can hardly afford not to have bountiful meals. The Stage Woman's War Relief and other organizations provide free tickets for theatrical performances on a scale which leaves him a wide range of choice.

And along comes Sunday which is *his* day. The churches vie with each other in welcoming him, but with a lenient spirit in which there is no insistence. They even assist in advertising the free sight-seeing bus rides which start for upper and lower New York at ten-thirty every Sunday morning from Forty-nine West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Casino Theatre throws open its doors for a two p. m. vaudeville performance every Sunday afternoon for enlisted men exclusively, and their uniform is their pass. On Sunday evenings the various New York theatres in succession invite them to witness, free of charge, their regular productions.

It is interesting to watch the effect which all this hospitality has on the men. Their first feeling seems to be one of astonishment. A young soldier from Kansas summed up the situation:

"What beats me about it is that all these years I have been living in America I got its number wrong. I didn't know our country was like this."

"Well," said his hostess, "it wasn't. The country wasn't like this, nor were you a soldier. It takes a

"WHERE HUNDREDS OF MEN ARE EACH NIGHT"
*Drawn expressly for the Woman Citizen by Toni Sarg**

* Seven years ago Toni Sarg was a London artist of established reputation. His comic drawings appeared in all the English periodicals. It was then that his sense of humor found, in Marionettes, a further means of expression. He made puppets for his own amusement in his hours of relaxation.

When he came to America in 1914, he brought with him a collection of quaint dolls, and continued his experiments in his New York studio.

At the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop Ames, and with Mr. Ames's assistance, he undertook to demonstrate what could be done with an art which, in America, at least, had always been in the hands of the showman type.

Last January he presented three puppet plays at The Neighborhood Playhouse. They were an immediate success. After a half a dozen performances on Grand Street, the puppets were promoted to Broadway, appearing first at the Norworth Theatre and later at The Punch and Judy.

Mr. Sarg is now busy with a production of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," which he promises for next January.

war to make us show our colors. There's a lot of common sense at the bottom of this hospitality of ours," she went on. "We want to meet you men, and see that you are in good fighting trim mentally, morally and physically, and we want you to look us over so you can be sure we are worth fighting for."

The soldier went off on a side line. "I bet," he said, "when I get to France I won't find any girls as nice as those you made me acquainted with in New York."

"Write us that," cried his hostess, "and we will feel that we have won a battle."

The society woman with her well-cut clothes, her easy manner, and ready flow of conversation is hardly the accepted idea of "war material," but now is the time when her quiet charm is at a premium. She is the willing "shock remover" in the social gatherings where men from all states and many stations are drawn together and introduced to girls with whom they have not one single common acquaintance. Their task is that of continually "breaking the ice." The New York women working under Mrs. James Madison Bass do it so skilfully that one is ready to say that no ice ever existed. The thrill of their enthusiasm is contagious. They throw a touch of religious fervor into their work. In most cases their hours are cruelly long, but of this they seem quite unconscious.

One of Mrs. Bass's assistants put it in this way:

"You see we must throw all of ourselves into the work because, while the men are fighting for the country, we are fighting for the men. What we really are," she went on, "is warriors against vice. We are going to make it so easy and delightful for them to be good that they will have neither time nor desire to be bad."

In Paris the problem of prostitution was simplified by a stroke of the pen. Enlisted men are forbidden the city. Throughout Germany moral looseness is welcomed, is given, in fact, governmental sanction as a simple means of bolstering the falling birth rate. America has determined to hold her moral standards in spite of the war. She has determined to be cleaner on account of the war.

We have been taught from infancy that we are a hospitable people, that ours is a land of genial good fellowship, but it was left to the W. C. C. S. to point out to us that that vague consciousness must be translated into the most definite action. The organization has thrown a burden of proof on everyone with an extra chair in his dining-room or an extra dollar in his purse.

New York is responding splendidly. With success comes the realization of the enormous scope of the work. There is almost no woman and literally no attractive girl who cannot help in the promotion of the soldiers' and sailors' happiness.

A Nation-wide Guidebook for the Woman who Votes and the Woman who wishes to Vote

THE
WOMAN CITIZEN

By MARY SUMNER BOYD

Chairman Research Department, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission

The simplest, plainest, most get-at-able book on civics and suffrage for women yet published.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES ARE:

It applies to every state in the Union.
It contains a complete table of women's voting qualifications in each state.
It outlines the various party platforms.
It fully explains all vexing citizenship problems.

Besides giving a thorough groundwork of general civics, it lays down for the woman voter certain problems upon which to base her judgment of public issues and candidates. *With an introductory chapter by Carrie Chapman Catt.* Net $1.50.

Especially Recommended to Women's Civics Clubs

Just the novel for the mother with a son at the Front

THE STAR IN THE WINDOW

By OLIVE HIGGINS PROUTY

Author of "Bobbie, General Manager, Etc.

The romance of an American girl, telling how one house, once blind and visionless, was given sight and soul by *a star in the window.* Net $1.50.

443 Fourth Ave. FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY New York

Can you sing? Can you play the piano? Can you dance? Can you wait on the table? Can you cook, perhaps, or can you talk sympathetically to a boy away from home?

The War Camp Community Service asks for every gift you have, your talents, your time and your money for the benefit of the men in brown and blue.

The Halo of Grief

A Manual of Comfort for Mourners

By Bolton Hall. A new edition of a work which has been highly appreciated and which has a special appeal in these times. A charming Gift for all Seasons.

Price $1.25 net; postage extra.

BRENTANO'S 5th Ave. & 27th St. New York.

What November 5 Gave Women

(*Continued from page 511*)

and canvassing, no public meetings being allowed in her district because of the influenza.

Suffragists account Mrs. Sammis's personal pluck at the highest. She has within a year gone through a double tragedy in the death of her husband and her mother.

On the day after election she went to Boston where her son, who cast his first vote for her, reported for duty in the Merchant Marine.

Mrs. Sammis's short and simple program states: "I am an advocate of the protection of women in industry, and of prohibition." But she wants it to be known of all and sundry that she is not to be a representative of women but of the second Suffolk district, both men and women. She is eager to get at her task and work for the welfare of her district.

SLOW returns are bringing in accounts of successful women candidates from all over the country.

Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway has been returned to the Montana Legislature from Ravalli County. She won her re-election on her previous record and the slogan of "unconditional surrender." She was the only Democrat elected in the entire county and polled a majority of about 200 over her Republican rival, a lawyer.

Men who hesitated about sending a woman to the Legislature in 1916 were her "best boosters" in 1918. They boosted because Mrs. Hathaway had stood squarely for the farmers on the Seed Grain Bill. "Her argument for economy helped save the state $100,000 yearly," said Speaker O'Connor.

Mrs. Hathaway has a record of seven bills introduced into the last Legislature—five of which passed the House.

AN inquiry sent by the National Council of Women of Canada shows that several women have been elected to office recently. In Brantford, two women were elected to the Board of Education. In Calgary, a woman has been elected alderman, another, school trustee, and two are acting as magistrates. In Regina, a woman is member of the library board. Of three women elected to the Toronto Board of Education, one, Miss Constance Boynton, polled the largest vote of any candidate.

Inevitable Conclusions

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

STUDYING the vote in the Senate for and against the Federal Suffrage Amendment, certain conclusions are inevitable. One is that merely to have the vote taken before the November Congressional elections is a victory for the suffragists, even if the vote did go against them; for it showed just where each Senator stood on the amendment, and exposed the Senators who were false to the promises of their party platforms; especially such prominent Republican leaders as Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts, Penrose of Pennsylvania and Wadsworth of New York, and such Democratic leaders as Underwood of Alabama and Williams of Mississippi. The Senators opposed to the Federal Amendment did not want the vote taken before the November elections, for they did not want the people to know that they would vote against their party pledges to the suffragists. The suffrage plank, then, in both Republican and Democratic platforms, was not intended to be kept by such party leaders as Lodge and Weeks, and Underwood and Williams, but was merely a trap to catch the votes from the woman suffrage states, who will not be fooled that way again.

Another conclusion is that President Wilson is far more liberal and progressive than his own party, so much so that he is out of sight of them and does not really represent them. He is not able to make the unprogressive Democratic Party follow his advanced standards, even afar off.

The suffragists have far more to expect from the Republican than from the Democratic Party. The Democrats gave a majority of only eight in favor of the Amendment, while the Republicans gave a majority of twenty in favor; and this too in spite of the fact that the Senate is made up of fifty-two Democrats and only forty-four Republicans.

The South is still, as it always was, the most conservative reactionary part of this country—with New England a close second, the writer is ashamed to say. In spite of all the Northern capital and energy which have gone down into the South since the Civil War, it is still the "Solid South," solid in demanding every sacrifice of its women in war times and solid in refusing political recognition of wives' and mothers' services and sacrifices as always!

But New England, the land of schools and education! Massachusetts, the home of Whittier and Emerson, Thoreau and James Russell Lowell! Massachusetts, long called the heart of New England, to have both its Senators, Lodge and Weeks, vote against the advancement of women, vote against the recognition of women's services and sacrifices in this world war, vote against women having any political part in the reconstruction and rehabilitation after the war, a work for which women are particularly fitted by nature! Massachusetts, the seat of Smith College, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, and Simmons College for Women, and the location of innumerable celebrated schools for the higher education of young women! How can Massachusetts endure this? Who can explain it?

Rhode Island was the only New England state both of whose Senators voted for the Amendment. Both Senators from Connecticut voted against it, and only one Senator each from Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine voted for it.

The middle West and far West voted mainly for it. The conclusion is inescapable that it is to the West, "the great free glorious West," as the late Henry B. Blackwell called it, that the United States must look for progress and reforms in the future, not to the reactionary South, nor to behind-the-times New England. But Senators Lodge and Weeks are not representing the real spirit of Massachusetts. They are only misrepresenting it. These antis are merely camouflage for the selfish, rich and powerful interests hiding behind them.

Sylvia S. Videtto.

Detroit, Michigan.

A Word for Senator Williams

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, used the following words speaking against the Suffrage Amendment before the U. S. Senate: "When the President says we can't lick Ludendorff—scare Bulgaria and reconquer Palestine because 'nigger' women can't vote in Mississippi, I decline to agree with him."

Why did the Mississippi Senator charge President Wilson with words and particular statements not uttered by him, either before the Senate or in any published report of speeches made elsewhere? This sneer at the President was not vencered with any semblance of truth or published facts in the case—and yet the Senator had sufficient assurance to tell the Senate that he was devotedly attached to the leader of his own party.

As one who lived during the Civil War—intimately concerned with the lack of statesmanship which plunged the South into a hopeless struggle to perpetuate and maintain negro slaves in the United States—I venture to say that Mr. Williams is also one of the present order of unwise and unreliable politicians in the one-time Confederate states who will embarrass the President far more than he will aid him in considering the problems of to-day—now and at the close of the world war.

The despised "nigger women" are the mothers and wives of thousands of colored soldiers—in training and over in France. These "nigger women" are working for war relief, they are buying thrift stamps and Liberty bonds. According to their means they are doing well—winning praise from white men and women in the South. Do not forget that it was a Democratic administration with a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress which made these colored soldiers equal in military citizenship "with the white troops of the United States." It was the work of Southern Democrats in the present Congress which nullified all the promises of our Dixie politicians—when they were elected—to keep "niggers" from obtaining political supremacy in the solid South.

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Collarless Model in Flesh Color or Bisque Georgette Crepe, front elaborately braided.

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Such men as Senator John Sharp Williams could never have reached the Senate under any other conditions than open hostility to the negro race, and yet he did not open his mouth when the negro man was given the same uniform and the same gun, the same pay and the same pension that was allowed to our white soldiers in the South. Senator John Sharp Williams had his opportunity to protest, and his voice was not heard. In common with the other solid South politicians he voted to draft these sons and husbands of "nigger women" and as far as his vote went he knocked down the last barrier against negro citizenship in this country. His attitude on the Suffrage Amendment is an insult to the white women of the South as well as to his own President.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

Cartersville, Georgia.

Chicago Teachers to Mrs. Catt

MY DEAR MRS. CATT:

THE Chicago Teachers' Federation, on October 12, expressed enthusiastic appreciation of the splendid work done for the Federal Suffrage Amendment by you and your able co-workers in your efforts to secure a favorable vote on this Amendment by both Houses of Congress.

We share your disappointment in its failure in the Senate and we trust that the women in the home districts of the thirty-three Senators who voted against it will take the first opportunity to see to it that their seats in the Senate are filled by men broad-minded enough to know how inconsistent it is for our Nation to be at war to establish world democracy and at the same time deny to one-half of its own citizens the application of the fundamental principle of democracy.

CHICAGO TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

Frances E. Harden, Corresponding Secretary.
Ida L. M. Fursman, President.

Where a Woman Is "No One"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

IT was my fortune this morning to take the caboose on a train containing a car load of steers shipped to me at our trading station. When I read over the contract handed me by the shipper, the man from whom I purchased the cattle, I noticed "No one in charge." I drove my beef cattle (with a boy to help) a two days' drive to the shipping point, and I will receive these cattle today and drive them to the ranch, fifteen miles. Yet I notice in this live stock shipping contract this: "Women or other persons incompetent to take charge of shipments of live stock will not be passed."

Our amendment is going to pass.

Excuse this hasty note.

Yours for the new democracy.

ROSE BOWER.

On freight train between Rapid City and Fairburn, S. Dak.

Lifting Her Baby

THE Committee on Women in Industry says that no woman ought to lift more than twenty-five pounds, continuously. Someone objected: "Why, a woman often lifts twenty-five pounds when she lifts her baby!" Mary McDowell answered, "Yes, but she does not lift her baby every two minutes all day long."

When this was reported in the *Woman Citizen* recently, a typographical error changed "baby" to "body," thus spoiling the point. It would be a singularly dwarfish woman who did not lift much more than twenty-five pounds in lifting her body. A. S. B.

THE WAR IS OVER, BUT THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN IS STILL ON.
IT NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT UNTIL THE BOYS ARE ALL HOME.

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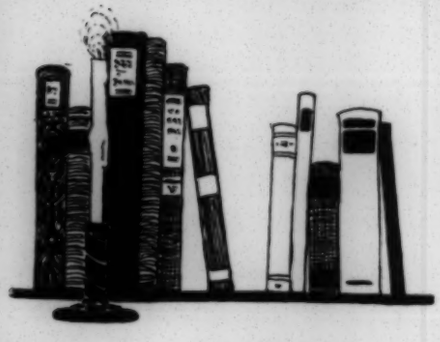

Books for Candle Light and Chimney Corner

War Time Fiction

MEN have exhausted their imaginations inventing just retribution for the German rulers. Now it is suggested, as an ultimate penalty, that they be made to see themselves as the modern novelist paints them. Give them a view of the horror and loathing with which the word "German" is pronounced in all the Allied countries.

No German in future generations can fail to hang his head because of the picture his nation has graven on the fiction of the hour.

War novels have been almost violently to the fore in England ever since "*Mr. Britling*" led the van. These have been sincere, tragic, oversentimental, patently money-getting, or merely opportune, according to the bigness of the writer's point of view.

VALENTINE WILLIAMS'S *The Man with a Club-foot* (Robert McBride and Co.) is a rattling good story. It is a historical novel on the Great War, of the sort that Stanley Weyman wrote. The hero goes to Germany, in response to a cryptic call from his brother, a British secret service agent in Germany, who is on a mission and is apparently in danger. After many impossible, but none the less highly exciting, escapes from impossible situations, the hero and his brother get out of Germany, killing off the club-footed man, who is of course a German secret service agent. And, of course, they accomplish the secret mission for the British government.

The reader who likes a simple tale of thrills will get what he wants from cover to cover.

AS an arraignment of modern education, Ida A. R. Wylie's *Towards Morning* (John Lane Co.) is even more convincing than Mr. Wells's novel. It is not, however, the question of modern education in itself that Miss Wylie is attacking, but the evil that can be wrought upon a sweet young soul by German militaristic training. What the German system made of Helmut Felde is a thing for tears. How it brutalized, stultified and battered his soul, which, at the price of his body, he won back, is a gripping story.

ELIZABETH ROBINS'S *Camilla* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is as astonishing as it is delightful. Elizabeth Robins leads the reader through a maze filled with vivid personalities; not until the last line of the book is the mystery solved. Camilla was a wealthy American, beautiful, albeit her sisters called her stupid and her husband complained of her "formidable innocence." Seeking flight from an unhappy marriage, Camilla renews acquaintance, in Europe, with Michael Uancarrow. As Michael's betrothed, and a divorcee, Camilla has an interesting visit at the stately English home from which in inexplica'ble trepidation she flees to America. On the eve of her marriage, capricious, stupid, whatever Camilla was, she led her lovers and her readers a merry dance until the end of the book.

In the Book Trenches

THERE is only one Under-the-Sidewalk Shop in New York and it is on Fifth avenue. In it are the trenches of culture—not with a k. It is the maddest, merriest, little shop in the world, calling itself the *Book Corner*, and there one may see a series of pastels by an Indianian, Glenn Cooper Henshaw, which gives promise that soon art interests will come into their own again. These pastels of American cities show idealistic visions of New York, Indianapolis, Chicago. In them the Chicago railroad yards, the Hudson River, the Indianapolis markets tell a story of municipal charm the casual observer does not often see for himself.

Peace Time Poetry

A TOUCHING significance belongs to *Dreams and Images* (Boni and Liveright) because it is edited by Joyce Kilmer, one of America's own young poets killed at the war front.

Lieutenant Kilmer was not only a poet but a critic of fine discrimination whose reviews in the New York Sunday *Times* were widely known.

His death at the front was one of the most thrilling incidents of personal courage in the story of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was shot at an advanced post where he was creeping up on an enemy machine gun nest. Although Lieutenant Kilmer was a Catholic, this "Anthology of Catholic Poets" is gathered with a poet's taste and with a generous mind for the beautiful whether religious or otherwise. Here is one of the poems:

AN OLD WOMAN OF THE ROADS

By PADRAIC COLUM

Oh, to have a little house,
To own the hearth and stool and all—
The heaped-up sods upon the fire,
The pile of turf against the wall!

To have a clock with weights and chains,
And pendulum swinging up and down!
A dresser filled with shining delph,
Speckled and white and blue and brown!

I could be busy all the day
Clearing and sweeping hearth and floor,
And fixing on their shelf again
My white and blue and speckled store.

I could be quiet there at night
Beside the fire and by myself,
Sure of a bed, and loth to leave
The ticking clock and shining delph.

And I am praying to God on high,
And I am praying Him night and day,
For a little house—a house of my own—
Out of the wind's and the rain's way.

After the Deluge

By Alice Stone Blackwell

WOMEN are coming into their heritage of equal suffrage at an eventful and momentous time. The greatest war in the world's history is just closing, and in its wake are emerging problems of peace no less tremendous than those of the war itself.

Women will view these problems in different ways, according to their individual characters and to the education that each woman has received. They will exemplify the description that Dr. Samuel Crothers gave of the Ark, in a recent speech for the United War Drive. He said, in substance:

"Among the people in the Ark there were all the types that we find in society today. There were those who were always looking back to what they did in the days before the flood, and longing to return to the good old times. These were the Antediluvians. Then there were the Post-diluvians, who kept planning what they should do after the flood subsided. They were ridiculed as 'high brows' and if one of them opened a window to see whether the dove was coming back, he was promptly ordered to shut it. Then there were the plain Diluvians. They were wholly absorbed in feeding the animals and running the Ark. They said, 'There is no sign of this flood ever coming to an end. What we need to do is to gather in driftwood and enlarge the Ark, so that there will be room for our children.' Then there came a great shock, and Antidiluvians, Post-Diluvians and Diluvians were all thrown on their faces. The Diluvians cried, 'There! Didn't we tell you so. That was the biggest wave yet.' And when one of the Post-Diluvians scrambled up and opened a window, they said, 'Oh, pshaw! You must look facts in the face.' And he answered, 'I am. I am facing Mt. Ararat!'

Dr. Crothers said the attitude of the Diluvians was justified while the war was actually on, but now that it is ending, we must address ourselves to the problems of reconstruction. Especially must we make an earnest effort to lessen the period of demoralization that follows every war; and to this end he urged liberal giving to the united "drive" for the various agencies for social and religious work among the soldiers.

The good done by these agencies has been immense, and the response to the appeal in their behalf has been and will be generous. But every argument for giving to them applies with equal or even greater force to the need of working and giving for equal suffrage. There is an old saying, "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy." This is now true in a new sense. The religious work should be and will be supported; but the mothers of the young soldiers can do more with their votes to prevent that post-war period of demoralization than all the chaplains put together.

When our boys come home from France, will they come home to a country of clean national, state and local government, where the authorities are working in good faith to build up the welfare of the people, and to maintain the principles for which our soldiers and sailors have shed their blood—the principles of justice and right, or protection for the weak and fair play for all? Or will they come home to an environment of base politics, with the authorities in league with every sort of corruption, and our public affairs dominated by unchecked selfishness, profiteering and greed? The kind of environment to which our boys come back will have more influence upon their future lives than all the good preaching they may have heard in the course of the war. If the mothers use their votes wisely, they can determine whether that environment shall be wholesome or unwholesome, inspiring or degrading. There is vital need for educating women as widely and thoroughly as possible upon public questions. Let every woman who has anything of the vision of the Post-Diluvian do her utmost to educate her neighbors and friends!

Restoring the Loot

IN the settlement that is to be made after the war, the Germans will doubtless be required to restore the famous objects of art and other valuable things that they have stolen, so far as restitution is possible. This prospect is a source of general gratification. A very similar gratification fills the breasts of the suffragists over the victory in Michigan. That state was stolen by the opponents of equal rights in 1912, when suffrage had a majority at the polls, but was counted out by gross fraud, engineered by the liquor interests. With an honest count, Michigan would have come in at the same time with Kansas, Oregon and Arizona.

That wrong was sure to be righted sooner or later; and it has not had to wait so long for redress as the wrong done in Washington Territory, where the women were twice robbed of their ballot by two unjust and illegal decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court, and did not get it back for more than twenty years.

So round and round we run,
But ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

Michigan wins on the fourth submission; South Dakota on the fifth. When we remember brave women who put their hearts, their time and their toil into those many successive campaigns, we rejoice the more that the piecemeal method of securing suffrage state by state is almost over, and that nation-wide suffrage now stands at the very door.

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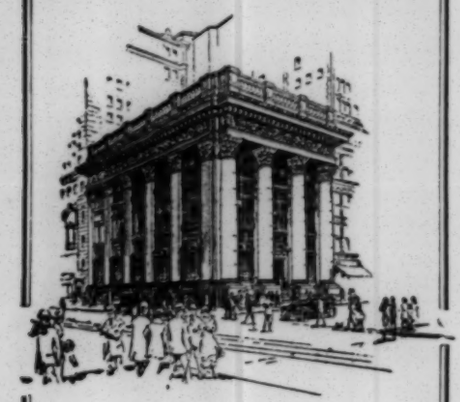

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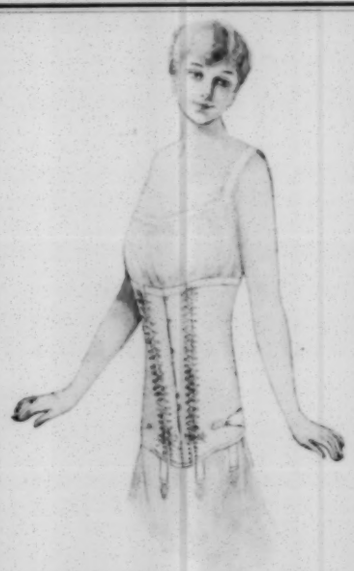

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Women's Work

TWO victories were heralded as the work of the newly-enfranchised women of New York City. They were over Abraham Ellenbogen, Republican, and State Senator Albert Ottinger.

Both men had "bad" legislative records. Senator Ottinger had voted for the "dark Brown Bills" of evil fame, the bills proposed early in the war by Elon R. Brown to destroy the protections surrounding the labor of women and children.

He had also opposed a minimum wage bill. Against Ottinger, the Women's Non-Partisan League, assisted by the Women's Trade Union League of New York City, put out their strength. They worked for Abraham Kaplan, a man who had promised to support equal pay for women and decent labor legislation.

The Sixteenth Senatorial district, that had previously elected Ottinger by a 2,000 majority, sent him to defeat by 5,000 majority against him.

Assemblyman Ellenbogen was another long-time foe of the causes dear to women. He also had to capitulate to the new voters, and was defeated by a woman rival.

New York State women have active memories and they have circumstantial records. It was on the records that Mr. Ellenbogen had supported the ill-famed Bewley cannery bills in the Assembly. His successful rival for the Seventh Assembly district was Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, well known in educational and social efforts.

She has been prominent in night court work. In 1905 she demanded a scientific system of probation in the Juvenile Court. She is now vice-president of the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives. Her platform was four-square for upholding the war to the end, for unconditional surrender, for the federal suffrage amendment, for equal pay for equal work and for fair legislation for children.

In addition she has been a teacher and was for two years an editor of the *Women Lawyers' Journal*. She had also raised her boy to be a soldier, and he is now a captain.

Voting by Whole Families

ODDLY enough it was men who seemed to take pleasure in family unit voting. One of the *Woman Citizen's* best male friends said with satisfaction that he had gone to the polls with his wife, four sisters-in-law and his mother-in-law, the last being more eager than any of them to cast her vote. Wives went to the polls with their husbands, sisters with brothers. The men had the pleasant satisfaction of being guide, philosopher and friend to the timid, although many well versed and diligent suffragists were prepared to give instruction themselves in the gentle art of voting.

THE Suffrage Amendment Alliance of Illinois has been greatly bereaved by the death of a member of the State Central Committee—Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, of Cairo. She has been not only a faithful worker for suffrage in Illinois, but she has been indefatigable in every sort of war work. When the registration of women began she had her county fully organized the first of any county chairman, and she has been as faithful in Red Cross work as she has always been to city charities. She enlisted for the Suffrage Overseas Hospitals work, and looked forward to it with great eagerness.

On October 15 her mother and father, former Senator Walter Warder of Cairo, received a cablegram announcing her death of pneumonia in Bordeaux. To carry on her noble work the Suffrage Amendment Alliance wish to make gifts to a $2,000 Winifred Fairfax Warder Memorial, all of it to be used for our Overseas Hospitals Fund. No bronze memorial would be as fitting for her honor as our continuing her work for suffering soldiers. Friends of Miss Warder and suffragists are asked to send their donations to Mrs. Georgia E. Keck of Buffalo, Illinois.

CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH,
Chairman.

THE recent death of Mrs. Nina Mattern of Poughkeepsie is a hard blow to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Mattern was Field Secretary of the 10th Campaign District of New York in the 1917 suffrage campaign and had been a worker in the previous one. She was secretary of the 26th Congressional District at the time of her death.

One of her latest activities was the highly successful campaign against Senator Elon R. Brown last spring. Mrs. Mattern accompanied Mrs. Leavitt, who conducted the campaign on the part of the suffragists.

Mrs. Mattern has been of such great service to her city that the Poughkeepsie Board of Health has voted to put up a bronze tablet to her memory in their rooms in the City Hall.

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"THE LINEN STORE" has long been famous for its wonderful Holiday stocks of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we announce that our selection this year is quite as complete as those of previous years, notwithstanding war conditions.

It gives us added pleasure to be able to share with our patrons generous advantages in price, due to our foresight in anticipating the present Linen shortage before prices advanced.

Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs

We are showing a fine selection of sheer, dainty Swiss, Spanish, Irish and Madeira Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Swiss, 50c, 65, 75, $1.00, each, and up.

Spanish, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75, $1.00 each, and up.

Irish, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 each, and up.

Madeira, 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 each, and up.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

All Pure Linen of McCutcheon Quality.

For Women	*For Men*
In sheer and medium weights, $2.00, 3.00, 4.50 6.00, 9.00 per dozen, and up.	Generous in size, wide or narrow hems, $4.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00 per dozen, and up.

Patrons will find it decidedly advantageous at this time to add to their own stock, as well as to select Handkerchiefs for gift purposes

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Any of the Handkerchiefs illustrated or described in this advertisement may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our Mail Order Service.

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Christmas Shopping

We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that you do your Christmas shopping during November

Our Old Price

¶ For a year and a half the *Woman Citizen* has been held at a subscription price below the cost of manufacture.

¶ At no time has it been considered a commercial proposition.

¶ All the way along the return on the money invested has been computed in terms of propaganda.

¶ All the way along the main object has been to furnish a medium of authoritative political information from the suffrage viewpoint at a nominal cost to the subscriber.

¶ It seems to be generally conceded that this object has been attained.

Meantime

¶ The price of all items of manufacture has soared unbelievably—10%—25%—35%—50%—and still mounting!

¶ The price of the *Woman Citizen* must mount likewise.

¶ Beginning January 1st, 1919, the annual subscription to the magazine will be $2.00 a year.

¶ For that sum you are to get a better magazine, with a continuing series of special features of vital interest.

N. B.—All paid subscribers who remit $1.50 for 1919 before December 15th, 1918, will receive the magazine for one year.

Send in your check or money order to the

Subscription Department, Office of the Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.